

THE DAILY NEWS.

By P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.
RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1880.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We read some days ago in a professedly Democratic newspaper what amounted to a statement that under Democratic administration the School System had come to naught and that the public schools had been discontinued. If this were true, it would be cause almost sufficient to drive the Democratic party from power. It is clearly one of the first duties of a State, if it would be prosperous and happy, to educate its children. No political party having control of the Government to such an extent as to shape its action, can be held blameless if the children of the State, especially and particularly the poor children of the State, do not have placed within their reach facilities for acquiring at least those ordinary branches of education that a citizen must possess to enable him to transact the every day affairs of life. But the statement is very far from the truth. The School System of North Carolina is yet far from perfect; Rome was not built in a day. But a comparison of facts compiled from the public records will show that in no respect did the Radicals more plainly manifest their wanton disregard of the best interests of the people than in the matter of education, while vast improvement has been made in the few years of Democratic rule. Let us see.

From January, 1868, when the Radicals came into full possession of the State Government, until the 1st of October, the beginning of the next fiscal year, there was not a dollar of the Literary Fund spent for teaching, unless \$69 paid to PILGRIM ASHLEY, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, for services of clerk can be so considered.

During the fiscal year beginning on the 1st of October, 1868, there was spent out of the Educational Fund \$167,158.18. Not one dollar of this large amount was spent in teaching the poor children of North Carolina, white or black, to read or to write. Instead of that, the Radical Legislature took \$158,000 of that amount and paid it, in part, to themselves under the name of *per diem*, at the rate of seven dollars a day. For this and other purposes equally opposed to the advancement of the cause of education, we say, the Radical Legislature used \$158,000. Three thousand dollars of the money was "loaned" to the University to pay the salaries of professors, such as ASHLEY's brother-in-law, Professor MARTLING, so-called; SETTLE's cousin, Professor PATRICK; JOHN POOL's brother, President SOL POOL; and DICKSON, the Professor of Agriculture, who, in making contracts for clearing the college lands, it is said, specially reserved to the college the right to cut all the hickory and tall gum trees because "they would split so easy and make such elegant rails," and DICKSON was about the best man of the lot! The balance of the amount is put down to what is called "the expense account." Not a dollar of this large sum of \$167,158.18 was spent in teaching children to read and write. We get these figures from the Radical Auditor's official report.

During the fiscal year beginning 1st of October, 1869, there was spent out of the Educational Fund the sum of \$203,411.01, which was expended as follows:

Invested in Special Tax Bonds.....	\$150,000 00
Expense account.....	2,014 00
Paid to teachers of schools.....	415 15
Loaned to University.....	364 86
Loaned to Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	10,000 00
Total.....	\$203,411 01

The investment in State bonds has, of course, proved an entire loss, as have the amounts loaned to the University. Indeed, it is thought Professor DICKSON will get his gum rails split before the Educational Fund will get back its ten thousand dollars. Not one-fifth of the whole amount expended was applied to the common schools! Out of over two hundred thousand dollars expended, less than thirty-nine thousand was paid to teachers!

So much for our common schools under Radical rule. Before another fiscal year was ended the Radicals lost complete control of the State. Now for Democratic full rule. On the first of January, 1877, the Democrats came into possession of the entire government of North Carolina, save the Judicial branch thereof. Let us see what is being done in the cause of education under Democratic auspices. Superintendent SCARBOROUGH reports that for the year ending 30th September, 1877, the following disbursements were made of the public school fund, which fund amounted to \$104,870.93:

To teachers of schools for white children.....	\$169,682 94
To teachers of schools for colored children.....	93,849 93
For school houses and sites for colored schools.....	7,179 89
To County Examiners.....	4,326 08
For school houses and sites for white children.....	1,630 25
For other expenses.....	3,388 00
For Treasurers' commissions.....	9,155 33
Total amount disbursed.....	\$289,213 32
Balance on hand Sept. 1st, 1877.....	115,687 61
Total as above stated.....	\$404,870 93

And for the fiscal year ending in 1878, Superintendent SCARBOROUGH reports the disbursements of the receipts as follows:

To teachers of schools for white children.....	\$188,822 86
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To teachers of schools for colored children.....	104,070 12
For school houses and sites for white schools.....	8,887 87
For school houses and sites for colored schools.....	3,976 47
To County Examiners.....	1,212 80
Treasurers' commissions.....	10,015 84
To Clerks of County Boards of Education.....	2,306 78
Insolvent taxes refunded.....	1,243 49
For other purposes.....	3,792 67
Total amount disbursed.....	\$324,287 10
Balance on hand Sept. 1st, 1878.....	129 489 60
Total.....	\$453,776 70

For the last fiscal year Mr. SCARBOROUGH reports:

Teachers of schools for white children.....	\$1818,867 65
Teachers of schools for colored children.....	110,531 73
School houses and sites for whites.....	9,509 43
School houses and sites for colored.....	5,207 07
To County Examiners.....	1,143 76
To Clerks of County Boards of Education.....	2,403 13
Insolvent taxes refunded.....	1,516 27
Sheriffs for serving school notices.....	494 45
For other purposes.....	1,490 58
Treasurers' commissions.....	9,597 78
Total amount disbursed.....	\$326,049 85
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1879.....	147,170 94
Total.....	\$473,219 79

DEATH OF JAMES A. BAYARD.

This morning's telegrams announce the death on Sunday, at Wilmington, Delaware, of ex-Senator JAMES ASHETON BAYARD, son of JAMES ASHETON BAYARD, former Senator, and father of THOMAS F. BAYARD, present Senator from Delaware.

The dead statesman was eighty years old, and was of the fourth generation of the BAYARDS who have flourished in this country with honor for more than two centuries, and who are descended from the family of the Chevalier BAYARD. The direct ancestor of the American BAYARDS was a French Huguenot minister and professor of languages, named BALTHAZAR BAYARD, who is said to have escaped from La Rochelle to Holland in a hoghead from the religious persecutions of RICHELIEU, and who gathered about him in that country a congregation of his fellow-countrymen in exile and served as their pastor until his death. BALTHAZAR BAYARD's widow with her three sons accompanied STUYVESANT to America, arriving at New York, May 11, 1647. Their descendants were men of note before and during the Revolution. One of them, JAMES ASHETON BAYARD, began the Senatorial line of his family. He was chosen to Congress in 1796 and served until 1803 as an acknowledged leader of the old Federal party. He was sent to the United States Senate in 1806 and served there until 1813. His son, RICHARD H. BAYARD, was chosen Senator in 1836 and again in 1841, was sent as Minister to Belgium in 1845, and died in Philadelphia in 1868. The third Senator in the line was RICHARD'S brother, JAMES ASHETON BAYARD, just now dead. He represented Delaware in the Senate from 1851 to 1864, when he resigned although he had just been elected to serve for a third term. Nevertheless, in 1867, he was appointed by the Governor of Delaware to fill the unexpired term of Senator RIDDLE, and retiring finally in 1869 was succeeded by his son, THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, in whom the courtesy and integrity of his distinguished father and the political genius of his grandfather are united with the disinterested gallantry and high courage characteristic of all the race.

THIS MORNING'S telegrams tell of the death of Hon. ASHLEY G. BROWNE, twice Governor of Mississippi, and before the war a representative of that State in each branch of the Federal Congress. Governor BROWNE was a man of more than ordinary ability, and socially was held in high esteem by men of all parties during his Congressional service. Since the war, his politics have been uncertain, and he has taken but little part in public affairs. He died by drowning, falling in an apple pie fit from his horse into a pond near his home at Jackson, Mississippi. He was in his 68th year.

THE New York papers last night were filled with confused details of the disaster to the steamer Narragansett. The loss of life is variously estimated at from thirty to fifty. The *Herald* intimates that the loss of life by the disaster was largely occasioned by the frugal disposition of the steamer's officers or owners. Dead passengers, it says, might not cost so much in damages as maimed ones. This, it says, was the policy of the railroad people at the time of the shocking Ashtabula accident. "They would not let people put out the fires that were burning their passengers to death, and the reason given was that for a dead passenger they would only have to pay five thousand dollars, while for the maimed or those who survived with ruined health they might have to pay a great deal more."

THE ARMY moves continues its ravages in Eastern New-Jersey and on Long Island, and has appeared on the northern shore of the Sound near New-Rochelle. In some parts of the afflicted districts the worms are so thick that they cover the roads, so that the wheels of passing vehicles seem to roll upon a carpet. It is twenty years since the last plague of this sort occurred. A study of the worm is to be made by a competent entomologist, Professor Riley, of the Agricultural Department, and some light may be thrown on the seemingly mysterious phenomenon of its appearance at long intervals of time.

THE SYNOPSIS of the election law is not very entertaining but is very necessary reading. Keep it.

The Election Law.

The election will be held on Tuesday, November 2, 1880. There will be nine ballot boxes at each voting place for:

1. Ten electors of President and Vice-President.
2. Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.
3. Members of Congress.
4. Judge Superior Court, Fifth Judicial District.
5. Members of the General Assembly.
6. County Treasurer, in counties having this office; Register of Deeds, Surveyor, Coroner and Sheriff.
7. Township Constable.
8. Amendment to the constitution concerning public debt.
9. Amendment to the constitution in relation to the support of the deaf, blind, and the insane of the State.

Ballots shall be on white paper and without device.

The county commissioners shall provide the ballot boxes for each class of officers to be voted for.

The Board of Commissioners may alter the polling places.

The Commissioners are to make requisition on the Secretary of State for suitable registration books.

The Board of Commissioners on or before the first Monday of the month preceding each election (first Monday in October) shall appoint registrars for each precinct. Registrars shall be furnished with registration books and it shall be their duty to revise the existing books of registration, and for thirty days keep open their books for new registration.

If the Board of Commissioners for any county so direct there may be an entire new registration, but this requires a notice of thirty days in each township.

REGISTERING AND VOTING.

No one is to register or vote except in that township where he is an actual and bona fide resident on the day of election. Certificates of registration are not allowed. The following persons are not to register or to vote: Minors, idiots and lunatics; persons who, after conviction, or confession in open court, have been adjudged guilty of felony or other infamous crime, committed after January 1, 1877, unless restored to rights of citizenship by law.

Subject to the following exceptions: All males, born in the United States, or naturalized, who have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election and ninety days in the county, are qualified to register and vote in the precincts where they reside. The residence of a married man is where his family resides; that of a single man is where he sleeps.

No one is to register in any precinct to which he has removed for the mere purpose of voting there; nor unless his residence is actual and bona fide.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar, or the Judge of election, when so requested by any bystander, to swear any person offering to register or to vote, as to his residence.

Every person offering to register shall state under oath his qualifications. And upon request, the Registrar shall require the applicant to prove his identity, his age or residence by the oath of one elector.

If any applicant for registration has previously registered elsewhere in the same county, he shall not be registered unless he has been erased from the books of his former township.

No registration shall be allowed on election day, unless the voter has become entitled to register on that day.

The Board of Commissioners on or before the 1st Monday of the month next preceding the month in which each election is held (1st Monday in October) shall appoint four Judges or Inspectors of election (two of whom shall be of a different political party from the registrars,) at each polling place.

It shall be the duty of the Registrars and Judges of Election to attend at the polling-place of their precinct on the Saturday before election (October 30) from 9 a. m., till 5 p. m., and hear and determine challenges.

The Judges and Registrars shall attend at the polls on the day of election (Tuesday, November 2) and conduct the election. They shall enter the name of every person who votes in the poll book, certify the same and deposit them with the Register of Deeds.

On election day any person may, and the Judges shall challenge the vote of any person suspected of not being qualified. Any one so challenged shall be sworn and examined as to his qualifications; and other witnesses may be examined on oath, and the Judges may reject the vote if they are satisfied that such person is not a legal voter.

The polls shall be open from 7 a. m., till sunset. Voters shall hand in their ballots to the Judges who shall deposit them in the boxes.

Immediately after the election the Judges shall deposit the registration books with the Register of Deeds.

ELECTION.

When the election is over, the Registrar and judges of election, in the presence of such persons as may attend, shall open the boxes, count the ballots, reading aloud the names on the tickets.

If there be two or more tickets rolled up together, if any ticket has more names on it than the voter has a right to vote for, or has a device on it, they shall be void.

The counting of the votes shall be conducted without adjournment until completed, and the result thereof declared.

The judges of election at each polling place shall appoint one of their number to attend the meeting of the board of county canvassers as a member of the board, and they shall deliver to him the original return statement of the result of the election at their polling place.

The county canvassers so chosen shall constitute the board of county canvassers; the Register of Deeds shall be their clerk, unless the board elect another.

*Inasmuch as the election is held on the first Tuesday in November, being November 2nd, and the Registrars are to keep open the registration books for thirty days, it is necessary for the registrars to be appointed earlier than the first Monday in October. So the meeting of the Board of Commissioners for election purposes ought not to be later than the middle of September.

The board of county canvassers shall meet on the second day after the election, (Thursday, November 4th), at 12 o'clock, at the courthouse, and at that hour, without delay, such of them as are present shall elect a chairman, who shall swear in the members of the board.

The board of canvassers shall at that meeting, in the presence of the Sheriff and of such persons as may choose to attend, open and canvass the returns and make abstracts, stating the number of ballots cast in each precinct for each office, the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes given for each person for each different office, and shall sign the same.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES.

The abstract of the votes for each of the following classes shall be on a different sheet:

1. Presidential electors.
2. State officers.
3. Members of Congress.
4. Judge of Fifth District.
5. Members of Assembly.
6. County officers.
7. Public debt amendment.
8. Insane amendment.

Three abstracts of votes, except for county officers, shall be made and signed by the Board of County Canvassers; one of which shall be delivered to the Sheriff; one filed with Register of Deeds; and the third forwarded by registered letter to the Secretary of State at Raleigh.

Two separate abstracts of the votes cast for Senators shall be made whenever the Senatorial District is composed of more than one county; one of which shall be filed with the Register of Deeds, and the other furnished to the Sheriff.

When the canvass is concluded the Board of Canvassers shall deliver the original returns to the Clerk of the Superior Court to be filed in his office; they shall also cause the abstracts to be recorded in a book to be called "The Election Book," to be kept in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court.

The Clerk of the Superior Court shall transmit to the Secretary of State duplicates of the abstracts of the votes for all but County officers.

RESULT.

The person having the greatest number of votes for any office is to be declared elected.

When the Board of Canvassers have completed comparing the polls, they shall proclaim the result at the court house door, stating the number of votes cast in their county for each person voted for at that election.

The Sheriffs in the various Senatorial Districts, composed of more than one county, shall meet at the places designated by law, in their respective Districts, one week after the election, and compare the polls for Senators, and give their certificate to the Senators duly elected.

The Sheriff of each county shall furnish the members elected to the House of Representatives and the Senator (where the Senatorial District is composed of only that county) with a certificate of election.

The Sheriff shall also notify county officers to meet at the Court House on the first Monday of the next month (December) to be qualified.

THE BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS. The Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and two members of the State Senate, one of each political party, shall constitute the Board of State Canvassers.

The Board of State Canvassers shall open the abstracts transmitted to the Secretary of State on Thursday following the third Monday after the day of election (November 24) and examine the returns, if they have been received from all the counties, and if all have not been received, the Board may adjourn for twenty days for the purpose of obtaining copies. The Board shall then proceed with the canvass, conducting the same publicly in the hall of the House of Representatives. The Board shall make an abstract stating the number of ballots cast for each candidate, the names of all persons voted for, the office, and the number of votes received by each. They shall state where they ascertain by the vote to be elected.

The abstract shall be signed and have the seal of the State affixed.

THE PROPOSED DEBT AMENDMENT. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact (three-fifths of each House concurring):

SECTION 1. That section six of article one of the constitution shall be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred, or issued, by authority of the convention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, nor shall any debt or bond incurred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, either at its Special Session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, one thousand eight hundred and one thousand."

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SECTION 2. The election shall be held and the votes returned, compared and counted and the result announced under the same rules and regulations as were in force when the amendments proposed by the constitutional convention of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five were submitted to the people in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

DEAF, MUTES, BLIND AND INSANE.

Section 10, article II, of the Constitution reads thus:

"The General Assembly shall provide that all the deaf, blind, and the insane of the State shall be cared for at the charge of the State."

It is proposed to amend this so as to read:

"The General Assembly may provide that the indigent deaf, blind and insane of the State shall be cared for at the charge of the State."

The election will be held under the same provisions as in the debt amendment act. Ballots must read thus: "For amendment in relation to the support of the deaf, blind and the insane of the State," or, "against amendment in relation to the support of the deaf, blind, the blind and the insane of the State."

"Old Si's" Report on Garfield.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

Old Si, after hearing of Garfield's nomination, went out among his neighbors to see what they thought of it. Yesterday he reported:

"Well, I ar' satisfied dat de 'publican party hez draw'd er bob-tale han' dis time!"

"Don't you think Garfield can make the trip safely?"

"No, sah! Hit ar' possible fer er canal-bote hoss ter beat de therer-breds on de practiss groun', but dat aint no sine dat he'll git his nose ober de line fast wen de race happens sho' nuff!"

"What is the trouble with Garfield principally?"

"Dat's plenty ob hit! In de fust place I heerd ter-day dat he one time got credit in Mobile an' nebbes set hisself rite on de books afterwards!"

"You mean he was in the Credit Mobilier scandal?"

"Yas, sah; dat Mobile bizness wuz skandalous, ter be sho'! Den I heerd dat he grabbed no' sal'ry dan blong'd ter him up dar in Washin' ton city!"

"That is true to some extent."

"An' hit's 'gin him wid de bones' fokes 'long wid odder things I heerd' botes him. Ennyhow he aint got no chance down in dis neck ob woods—eben de niggers don't 'pear ter feel dat Gyarfiel's stock 'll do ter bot on!"

"Why is that?"

"Well, arter all dere 'perience wid de kyarpi-buggers, de freedman buros an' banks, an' wid President Hayes dey's git-ein' shy ob buyin' er pig in er sack. De niggers don't nuffin 'bout Gyarfiel' and he'll take er hoop er talk ter make 'em take him on trus'. De names don't jingle ter suit de niggers, an' when de names don't jingle dey's got ter heah somethin' else jingle in dere eurs 'fore dey'll vote fer 'em. Wen 'lockshun day comes now de nigger ar' behin' de counter an' hez got somethin' ter sell, an' 'er Gyarfiel' wants 'em de only way he'll git 'em ar' ter sell 'long his bar' wid his ticket pisted on de hed ob hit. Dat may fetch 'em, but de fotograf an' taffy bizness ar' played out!"

Nothing Left to Holler on.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

An hour or so after the latest and last from Chicago yesterday afternoon, a policeman on Randolph street halted at the door of a saloon and asked the proprietor how he liked the nomination.

"I don't care for bolities any more," was the reply.

"Why, what's the matter? You were greatly excited yesterday."

"If I vvas den I vvas a fool. When dot first pallot vvas daken I set up der peep for de Grant crowd, for I likes to stand vhell mit der poy's."

"Yes."

"Den a pig crowd rushes in here und yells out dat Jim Plaine vvas de coming man, und I hand out der cigars, for mein poy vvas a bleat in der Gustum House oot Jim Plaine vvas President."

"Yes, I see."

"Vhell, pooty soon comes mein brudder in und says I vvas a fool, for dot teller Sherman would git all der votes pooty quick. I tinkts oot Sherman gits it mein poy had a bleat in der postoffice, sure, und I calls in der poy's und dolls 'em to tink to my candidature."

"Just so."

"I feels goot ven I goes to bedt, but early in der mornings some aldermans come aroundt here und says: 'Shake, tont pe a fool. Edmunds dis shaker man who vill knock 'em all to pieces.' Und I opens a fresh keg of lager und dells efery body I vvas an Edmunds man, und I pet ten dollars he vvas voted in. Dis forenoon mein boy vvas for Grant, mein brudder vvas for Sherman und I v

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1880

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to canvassing and collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 7 o'clock each morning.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Stationary or falling barometer, stationary temperature, except lower temperature on the North Carolina coast.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S registered thermometer, Monday, June 14, 1880:
6 o'clock, a. m., 78 | 3 o'clock, p. m., 89
9 o'clock, a. m., 84 | 6 o'clock, p. m., 88
12 o'clock, m., 87

Index to New Advertisements.

W. E. TANNER & CO.—Machinery.
O'Kelly & Baker—Livery and Exchange Stables.

CITY AND COUNTY NOTES.

Wm. G. Hill Lodge meets to-night for work in the first degree.

Manteo Lodge I. O. O. F. meets in regular session to-night.

Curtis Adams was jailed yesterday by justice Barbee on a peace warrant.

Internal revenue sunk the circulation yesterday to the extent of \$895.68.

The Adams building at the corner of Martin and Wilmington streets is being re-modeled.

Metropolitan Hall is being cleaned up and arranged for the Democratic convention meeting.

We regret to learn that the wife of W. G. Lewis, Esq., formerly of this city, is quite ill in Statesville.

Capt. F. A. Olds won the badge of the Carolina Rifle club yesterday afternoon by a score of thirty out of a possible forty.

A large Sunday school meeting was held at Milburne Sunday and was addressed by Messrs. Jno. E. Ray, W. H. Pace and J. M. Heck.

The Democratic Convention for the 4th Congressional District will meet in this city, in Metropolitan Hall, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

It is understood that the delegates from Halifax county to the State Convention will hold their preliminary meeting in Tucker Hall. Every Democrat in the county is a delegate and all we have heard of are coming.

A package of printed matter put in the post-office here directed to Miss Annie Bacot, Society Hill, S. C., would need three cents more to carry it if it were all printed matter. But whoever mailed it put a letter inside and it costs a letter done up in such style a five dollar bill to move.

Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D., of Wake Forest College will deliver an address before the Academy at Garysburg on the 24th inst. Dr. Pritchard has also accepted an invitation from President Battle to address the University Normal school on the general interests of education in the State some time during the summer.

The alarm of fire Sunday was caused by the burning of the shingles on Mr. E. J. Hardin's kitchen. The fire brigade was promptly on hand and the fire was put out before it was well started. Mr. Hardin requests us to return his thanks to the neighbors and friends who came to his assistance, and by prompt work and the use of an axe and a little brains and water, stopped in the beginning what promised to be a first-class conflagration.

Booker Mayes, a colored man dropped dead in a kitchen of Ruffin Sellers in the southeastern part of the city about 1 o'clock yesterday. Coroner W. R. Richardson summoned a jury who after examining several witnesses found the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death from hemorrhage of the bowels and lungs superinduced by long disease." No evidence of foul play was elicited. The deceased was not a drinking man and bore a good character.

In view of the fact that the State Convention promises to be the largest body ever assembled in Raleigh, we take the liberty of suggesting that it would be a good plan if the friends of the leading candidates would jointly appoint a committee to secure quarters for as many of the delegates as possible at private houses. It is very certain that the hotels will be utterly unable to accommodate the crowd, and we think much time and trouble could be saved by the adoption of the plan suggested. Delegates could then report at once on their arrival to this committee, and could by it be assigned to quarters.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association are requested to meet in their Hall, in the Holleman building, this evening at 8 o'clock.

W. S. PRIMROSE, President.

PENITENTIARY SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Two hundred and fifty convicts were in attendance on the Sunday School at the Penitentiary Sunday evening. Eight teachers were present. This Sunday School will be visited next Sunday by the convention of the Young Men's Christian Association under whose auspices it is carried on.

ACCEPTED.—Rev. William Royall D. D., has accepted the chair of Modern Languages tendered him by the trustees of Wake Forest College, and Mr. W. L. Potat has accepted the assistant professorship of Physical Science at the same institution. Mr. Potat will attend a series of lectures on science at Harvard University this summer. Both the newly elected professors will be on duty at the beginning of the next session of the college on Sept. 1st.

The Courts.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal opened yesterday morning at the usual hour, all the Jus ices being present.

Appeals from the Second Judicial district were called in regular order and disposed of as follows:

G. W. Mordecai et al. vs. Jno. Devereux et al., from Halifax; called and left open.

Ober & Sons vs. W. H. Smith, from Halifax; called and set for hearing at the end of the district.

T. P. Devereux vs. Jno. Devereux et al., from Wake; continued.

Lewis & Mosher vs. Rountree & Co. from Wake; settled by compromise. Decree to be filed.

G. E. Badger et al. vs. S. A. Williams et al., from Wake. Put to the end of the district.

C. V. Swann vs. L. Barrington, from Craven; continued under former order.

J. T. Gooch vs. J. H. McGee, from Halifax; *advisari* at last term; court took the papers.

K. C. Pope vs. A. Braswell, from Edgecombe; put to the end of the district.

A. Braswell vs. K. C. Pope, from Edgecombe; put to the end of the district.

J. E. Boyett vs. Thad. Vaughan, from Halifax; *advisari* at last term; Court took the papers.

Wm. Horne vs. The State—four cases—original actions; put to the end of the district.

J. H. Hardy et al. vs. Aug. Holley, from Bertie; *advisari* at last term; Court took the papers.

W. H. Harris and wife vs. J. W. Newsom et al., from Northampton; continued by consent.

J. O'Connor vs. W. H. Harris et al., from Northampton; continued by consent.

State vs. Tempe Allen, from Halifax; argued by Attorney General Kenan for the State; no counsel for the defendant.

R. D. Johnson vs. G. D. Pate, from Craven; put to the end of the district.

State vs. Geo. W. Swenson, from Wake; *advisari* at last term; court took the papers.

University of North Carolina vs. R. W. Lassiter et al., from Wake; put to the end of the district.

R. H. Parker vs. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, from Halifax; put to the end of the district.

H. J. Smith vs. J. J. Lynn et al., from Wake; petition for *Certiorari*; argued, on motion to amend petition, by G. V. Strong for the plaintiff and J. B. Batchelor for the defendants.

State and Malvina Goran vs. Alfred Geram, from Wake; argued by Attorney-General Kenan for the State, and J. H. Flemming for the defendant.

George Howard vs. Old Dominion Steamship Company, from Edgecombe; put to the end of the district.

Jacob Webber vs. Rosa Webber, from Edgecombe; put to the end of the district.

David Pender et al. vs. N. J. Pittman et al., from Edgecombe; argued by Murray & Woodward and Connor & Woodward, for the defendants; no counsel for the plaintiffs.

Battle Bryan vs. Commissioners of Edgecombe county, from Edgecombe; put to the end of the district.

State vs. Richmond Pender, from Edgecombe; argued by Attorney-General Kenan for the State; no counsel for the defendant.

State vs. James Rice, from Wake; argued by Attorney-General Kenan for the State and J. H. Flemming for the defendant.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, when the consideration of appeals from the Second District will be resumed.

FEDERAL COURT.

Court met at 10 o'clock, Judges Brooks and Bond presiding. The following business was transacted:

W. G. Pool and wife, vs. L. D. Starke and A. D. Grandy; decree for defendants, and dismissing the bill with costs, filed.

In several cases on the criminal calendar the defendants filed bonds for their appearance at next term.

Motion to retax bill of costs in Bryan Grimes vs. G. Ober & Sons was referred to J. B. Batchelor, Esq.

R. B. Peghram, administrator of J. J. Whitehurst, vs. the Board of Commissioners of Currituck county. *Mandamus* ordered.

United States vs. Samuel T. Carrow and others. Judgment for plaintiff.

U. S. vs. Jno. A. Hedricks, Jennings Pigott. Agreement filed for court to try issues without the intervention of a jury.

All personal recognizances and bonds for this term were continued until next term and parties bound thereby are notified to appear at said term. Motions in a number of cases of Jno. C. Blake, assignee of Chas. Dewey, assignee of the Bank of North Carolina, against various defendants for executions to the next term of the court were made and granted and the court adjourned.

Both the judges go to Charlotte to-night.

How THEY VOTED.—According to the Chicago papers the Radical delegates from this State to the National Convention voted as follows:

For Sherman, W. P. Cannady, D. H. Starbuck, J. H. Harris, Rufus Barringer, Samuel T. Carrow, Palemon John, Ismael B. Abbott, Clayborn Faison, George W. Price, O. H. Blocker, Stewart Ellison, W. R. Myers, W. W. Rollins, D. C. Pearson, J. J. Mott.

Myers voted alternately for Grant and Sherman, and was caught on the Grant count on the last ballot. Spears was the only Grantite from this State who voted with the Sherman gang for Garfield on the last ballot.

AMONG OUR CHURCHES.

The pulpits of the various churches in Raleigh yesterday were all filled by their regular occupants.

At the Edenton Street Methodist Church the sermon at night was from the text, "I was glad when they said unto me let us go into the house of the Lord." In the morning the text was, "Except ye be converted and become as little children ye shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven." The attendance at Sunday-school was smaller than usual, on account of the sickness of many of the pupils.

At the Person Street Methodist Church the subject of the morning discourse was growth in grace, while at night Mr. Smith preached a powerful sermon from the text, "Son, give me thine heart." One hundred and twenty children and sixteen teachers attended the Sunday-school exercises. Seventy-five children and two teachers were reported absent. Several visitors were present. The collections amounted to \$1.54.

At the First Presbyterian church the Sunday School showed a fair turnout, considering the hot weather. The lesson was one of unusual interest, and upon it one of the senior teachers, Mr. W. H. Crow, made a five minute address, summing up its leading points.

The Rev. J. S. Watkins filled the pulpit in the lecture room at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., at the former time preaching one of his most practical sermons. Subject: The casting out of the unclean spirit, and his return to the heart. Mat. 12, 43, 44, 45. The main thought of his discourse was that all reformation is radically wrong which is not brought about by the infusion of holy and righteous principles in the heart.

At the evening service the subject was a continuation of the morning's discourse, on the love of God and an earnest exhortation to embrace and accept that love in the heart and manifest it in the life.

Mr. Rich as usual filled the pulpit at the free Church of the Good Shepherd. The subject of his morning's discourse being the vanity of human riches while, at night he preached and ably on the leprosy of sin and how the moral leper must be cleansed by faith. The attendance at Sunday School was about 70, 35 of the pupils being absent. Four names were added to the roll.

Dr. Skinner gave the congregation of the First Baptist church two of his always interesting sermons. His theme in the morning was man's dependence on God and obligations to Him, and at night the hardness and enmity with God of man's natural heart.

The Sunday school was not attended so largely as usual. Several visitors were present, among them Mrs. Yates, wife of Rev. C. T. Yates, Missionary to China. Mrs. Yates was born in Chatham county, but married Mr. Yates 33 years ago and has since then resided with him in China where she has been of great assistance to her husband in the work of his mission.

At the Second Baptist, Mr. Gwaltney preached in the morning on the miracle of the loaves and fishes. At night his subject was a comparison of human will divine love.

Sunday School was opened by the Superintendent reading in conjunction with the school a portion of the 28th Chapter of Matthew. Officers and teachers present 16; scholars present 210; new scholars present 4; visitors present 9; total 239. Collection \$3.78; 1 teacher and 93 scholars absent. School increases every Sunday.

EXCURSION TICKETS.—Round trip tickets good to return until Oct. 31st will be sold by the Richmond and Danville railroad company from Raleigh to the various watering places named below at the prices annexed:

Bath Alam Springs, \$21.45; Cold Sulphur Springs, \$19.10; Healing Springs, \$23.45; Hot Springs, \$23.45; Jordan Alam Springs, \$20.60; Natural Bridge, \$24.10; Red Sulphur Springs, \$25.45; Rockbridge Baths, \$20.60; Sweet Chalybeate Springs, \$23.95; Sweet Springs, \$23.95; Stribling Springs, \$19.20; Warm Springs, \$23.45; White Sulphur Springs, \$20.95; Lexington, \$22.10; Bonssack's, \$15.65; Blue Ridge, \$15.65; Salem, \$16.65; Alleghany, \$17.65; Big Tunnel, \$17.65; Christiansburg, \$17.65; New River, \$18.65; Wytheville, \$20.65; Buffalo Lithia Springs, \$13.15; Old Point Comfort, \$15.20; Hickory, \$11.50; Morganton, \$12.70; Glen Alpine, \$13.15; Marion, \$13.95; Old Fort, \$14.65; Asheville, \$18.95; Lincolnton, \$12.70; Cherryville, \$13.45; Buffalo, \$13.45; Mt. Airy, \$11.60; Warm Springs, \$30.65; Hendersonville, \$17.95; Morehead City, \$8.70.

There will be a regular meeting of the Raleigh Light Infantry, at their Armory, to-night at 8 o'clock. Every member is specially requested to be present, as business of importance will come up. By order,

J. F. FERRALL, Captain.

E. F. SMITH, O. S.

THANKS.—We received two invitations yesterday. The first is to attend a concert to be given by the young ladies of Misses Nash and Miss Kollock's Hillsboro School, on the 24th, and the second to a grand ball to be given in honor of the Press Association in the Opera House at Asheville on July 1st. We return earnest and hearty thanks for both and each of these invitations. If there is one thing on earth that gives us more pleasure than all others it is to attend a concert of sweet girl graduates, especially when as in this case the reputation of the school gives assurance that the music will be delightful to hear. And next to this we do love a ball. Not a leap year ball, but one of the old fashioned kind where one has a fair show for his white alley.

SALEM FEMALE SCHOOL.—This school will close on Thursday next, President Battle, of the University, is to deliver the annual address.

SUN STROKES.—Henry Hunter, a colored man, about seventy-five years old, was sun-struck last Saturday while at work in Mr. Doyle's garden in this city. He was reported much better yesterday. One of the convicts employed in digging a basement at the Raleigh & Gaston depot also received a sunstroke. But for the deligh ful breezes which have prevailed we would doubtless have more of these afflictions to chronicle.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Three Saturday night drunks answered the roll call at the Mayor's court this morning, and lodged with the city for twenty-four hours each. Then there was a little affray case, where of the parties to which were fined \$4.00 and costs. And the ball was wound up by an individual who for the inestimable privilege of playing "old smutney" in the market house, paid twelve hours of time, which was invested in the guard-house, and \$2.50 of costs.

A DOG FISHERMAN.—The Chicago Field of the 5th heads an article on fish catching by a dog "Fish Story." Apropos thereof a friend tells us and vouches for the following: Last season H. H. Powell, Esq., of this county had his fish pond drawn off, and when the water had fallen enough quite a number of boys and men went in muddying, as it is called. This is done by stirring up the mud and capturing the fish as they rise to the surface. Mr. Powell owned a very fine pointer which was a first rate bird dog but had never shown any talent for fishing. This dog watched the proceedings for a few minutes and then waded in on his own account and would gaze right ahead intently, assuming almost as rigid a position as when on a point, and every now and then would make for the fish, generally mulllets, with uniform success. He exhibited an instinct somewhat remarkable in carrying the fish with great gravity each time some twenty feet up the bank, carrying some ten or fifteen fair sized fish. When his fish were strung and he called out he came with great reluctance, as if he was cut out of a good job. This dog was not in any way trained for this purpose and these facts were observed by at least twenty people.

STATE POLITICAL ITEMS.—Surry county's delegates are instructed for Jarvis. Those from Wilkes for Fowle and Robinson, and for Dr. Tyre York for Secretary of State, and W. P. Caldwell, Esq., for Attorney-General.

The Albemarle Century learns that Montgomery's delegates are instructed for Jarvis.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANNINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

W. F. Kornegay, Esq., of Wayne, has been elected a trustee of Trinity College.

The thermometer registered 101 deg. in the shade at Garysburg last Saturday.

The Concord Sun reports Cabarrus crops looking well, and a good wheat crop nearly all harvested.

Among the Confederate soldiers buried at Nicholasville, Ky., are two North Carolinians: H. Owenby, and A. L. Hall of the 39th N. C. Troops.

The Hillsboro Mail says that "small farming pays. Maj. H. P. Jones, the most persistent advocate of small farming in this vicinity, has just harvested his oats which yield at the rate of 75 bushels to the acre."

The Lexington Exchange learns from Davis county that "the wheat crop now being harvested in that section is yielding far below an average crop. Similar reports come up from many parts of our own county."

Marcus Yoder, who lately died at Hickory, willed his estate of \$8,000 to his widow for life and then to the Lutheran Church. If Mrs. Yoder re-marry, one-third to go to her absolutely, two-thirds at once to the Lutherans.

Not a farmer was found among a number in the city yesterday, says the Charlotte Observer, who had any complaint to make about the crops, a condition of affairs altogether remarkable. Two were induced to admit that unless there was rain in a few days they would have to stop ploughing.

The Salisbury Examiner says that "Mr. Frank Brown has just received a letter from Senator Ransom stating that \$20,000 additional has been secured to the Yadkin River Navigation scheme. A sum has also been obtained to pay damage for the destruction of dam obstructions. The completion of this scheme and the Salisbury & Cheraw R. R., will set Rowan and the adjoining Western counties on something like a solid business basis."

The Albemarle Century says that "wheat harvest is nearly over in S. C. county, and though the crops are in some instances very good, the late frosts, rust and smut have generally inflicted very serious damage. Farmers are beginning to believe that the soaking of wheat in bluestone as a preventive of smut is a myth. Many say that there are several varieties of wheat in which smut has never been known."

The Hickory Carolinian says that "after harvesting, a great deal of wheat is found to be better than expected. The crop, however, in this portion of the State, from reports, seems to be very irregular. Portions of Catawba and Lincoln expect to fall considerably below the average while Cumberland expects an average crop. While there may be a light crop generally according to the acreage we think the result will be far better than many have expected."

The catalogue of the Bingham school for the year ending June 1, 1880, is before us. The exhibit is better than ever before. The roll contains 189 names, representing ten Southern and four Northern States, District of Columbia, South America (Brazil), Europe, (Scotland,) and Asia, (Siam)—a number and area unprecedented in the history of Southern schools. The best acquainted with the school say that the discipline and instruction were never as good as at present, and that the satisfaction given to patrons and pupils was never as great.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

One curious item in the statistics of Japan, shows that of the total number of newspapers sold, amounting to over thirty-three millions, 39,517 were purchased by foreigners. Taking all the year round, an average of 91,507 papers are sold daily, and taking into consideration the population of the country, on the average every 10,000 persons purchase twenty-six newspapers. The Japanese book publishers are a very industrious class. The number of new books published during the year was 5,317; of these, 1,475 were copyrighted.

Thaddeus Tanney, brakeman, can save a woman's life when he tries. A few days ago while he was sitting on the pilot of a moving locomotive near Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, he saw a woman walking on the track a few rods ahead of the train. He gave a leap from the head of the pilot, landing safely on his feet. He ran like a deer up the track and reaching the woman, seized her by the neck and effort and threw her off the track. The engine was by this time within a few feet of him. Mustering all his strength, he gave one desperate bound and landed safely among the bushes along the track.

On the 10th inst., Gen. Pashkoff, the leader of the new evangelical movement, was, at the instance of the Holy Synod, ordered to quit Russia forthwith. The Pashkovite sect, as it is called in Russia, owes its origin to English influences. Some years ago Lord Radstock went on an evangelical mission to the Russian Empire. Among those whom he succeeded in interesting in the movement in St. Petersburg was Gen. Pashkoff, at whose house the first meetings of the society in that city were held. The progress of the Pashkovites has been very rapid. They possess in St. Petersburg alone no less than fifteen places of meeting, each of which is a mission centre for the district where it is situated, while recently they have sent missionaries to the provinces of Tver, Nijni, Novgorod and Simbirsk. The ritual of the organization is in most respects identical with that of the Evangelical Christians in England.

Struck by Oil.

[New York Herald's Telegrams.]

At Titusville, Pa. on Saturday, that terror of the petroleum region, an oil fire, broke out. At a quarter past seven o'clock there was a heavy thunder storm, and in the course of it the lightning struck a 20,000 barrel iron tank belonging to the Tidontie and Titusville Pipe Line Company. It was full of crude oil and exploded with terrible force. The roof of the tank was blown into fragments and the concussion from the explosion broke the window glass for a long distance around where the tank stood and shook the houses as though it was an earthquake shock. The oil immediately took fire, and the flames started up in an enormous column, apparently four or five hundred feet high. The burning oil began to pour forth like lava from a volcano. In a very short time two other huge tanks each containing 30,000 barrels of oil were in flames.

Great currents of burning petroleum rolled with frightful rapidity from the tanks which were first fired, and ran down the steep hillside on which the tanks were located to the famous narrow waters of Oil Creek. The seething oil in its downward course struck the Keystone Oil Refinery Works. At this point several small tanks caught fire and added their heat, and thousands of additional barrels of oil to the great river of devastation. The waters of Oil Creek were no barrier to the torrent. It swept across the stream, and burst full upon the southern portion of the city of Titusville proper. Perry street, which is nearest the river bank, is lined with dwellings and refineries. In a few minutes after the oil crossed the creek the Acme Oil Company's works caught fire.

FIGHTING THE FLAMES.

The whole male population of the city turned out in a body to fight against the flames in the best way they could. All the houses on Broad street and many other buildings on adjoining streets were burning before aid could reach them. The Holy Water Works were utterly destroyed in an incredibly short time. A dozen fire engines were at work playing on the Acme Works and on the bridges of the city and the Pittsburgh and Titusville and Buffalo Railroad.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Just before aid came the two tanks on the hill which took fire in the morning exploded with prodigious violence, and their bubbling contents came rushing down upon the town. Oil Creek was one mass of flames for hundreds of yards, and in the shallow pass the water was dried up and the pebbles at the bottom were cracked with the heat. The Crystal refinery was burning by this time. The tanks of crude and refined oil at the Acme Works began to burn early in the afternoon, and their heat drove the firemen back a considerable distance. Benzine and tarred other highly inflammable materials were there in great quantities and they lent their aid to oil overflooded and made it frightfully dangerous for the men at work in the streets. The iron bridge over Oil Creek at Perry and Franklin streets by supper time was twisted and warped entirely out of shape and fell into the stream.

SAVING PROPERTY.

At nightfall additional help arrived from Jamestown, N. Y., and from Warren, Pa. Steamers, hose carriages and

firemen were sent in as great numbers as was possible. The courageous work of the men keep the flames back from the railroad. Railroad officials and oilmen well versed in such fires had charge of the bands of workmen, and directed their labors in a way that saved loss of life and property. Scores of houses were burned, and dozens of small refineries, whose names cannot now be obtained. A reign of terror prevails, and it is impossible to get anything like an accurate account of the losses.

NO LIVES LOST.

Dozens of burned out families are now seeking shelter in friendly houses. The fire is still raging. About two hundred thousand barrels of oil have been burned, and more will follow, as a number of other tanks are sure to be burned. No lives were lost so far as at present known, but many accidents have occurred. The total loss thus far is from \$750,000 to \$900,000.

Chicago Vote Market.

[Special to Baltimore Sun, 14th.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—On Friday a dozen or more impecunious delegates from the South, who had been given the money to pay their fare home, were unable to get off, as they had expended the money in the bar-rooms. A party who acted as middlemen between the commercial element of the convention and the men who held the barrels says he knew of one case where \$2,250 was paid for a vote, but that the voting rates were from \$300 to \$700.

Destroyed by a Tornado.

A terrible tornado swept through the southeastern part of Pottawatomie county, Iowa, on Wednesday night. The track of the tornado was about a half mile in width and swept everything before it, demolishing farm houses, barns and other buildings, and carrying some of them bodily for hundreds of feet, then dashing them to the ground in pieces. At one place a farmer's house, surrounded by a board fence, was picked up and then dashed to pieces in the yard, leaving every board of the fence standing in its place. Some six or eight persons were carried away and have not yet been found. In all about twenty persons are reported dead or missing. Not a house in the track of the tornado was left standing. The storm did not last fifteen minutes and was unaccompanied by rain.

A gentleman the other day saw his little daughter dipping her doll baby's dress into a tin cup, and inquired: "What are you doing, my daughter?" "I'm coloring my doll's dress red." "What with?" "With beer." "What put such a foolish notion into your head, child? You can't color red with beer?" "Yes, I can, pa, because ma said it was beer that colored your nose so red!"

Diocese of North Carolina.

BISHOP LYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS: Tuesday, June 15, Makenzieville, Hyde county. Thursday, June 17, Zion Church, Beaufort county. Sunday, June 20, Scotland Neck—Ordination. Tuesday, June 22, Gaston. Wednesday, June 23, Ridgeway. Thursday, June 24, Warrenton. Friday, June 25, Henderson. Saturday, June 26, Kittrell. Sunday, June 27, Louisville. Tuesday, June 29, Oxford. Thursday, July 1, Goshen. Friday, July 2, Sassafras Fork. Sunday, July 4, Williamsboro. His communion at all morning services. Collections for diocesan missions.

MARRIED.

MICKLE-WEBB.—In Hillsboro, on the 10th inst., by Rev. J. H. Fitzgerald, Mr. ANDREW MICKLE, of Chapel Hill, and Miss MAURICE WEBB, daughter of Thomas Webb, Esq.

City Business Items.

The Best of Plain Crackers in the Lunch Mill Biscuit, 15c. per pound. A fresh lot just received. Also, fine Soda Crackers in tin and paper containers, and the best 10c. Soda Cracker in the city. E. J. HARDIN.

John H. Tyler & Co.,
Successors to MITCHELL & TYLER,
No. 1,003 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
The oldest Jewelry House in the South,
sept 27—lawly.